

Remarks

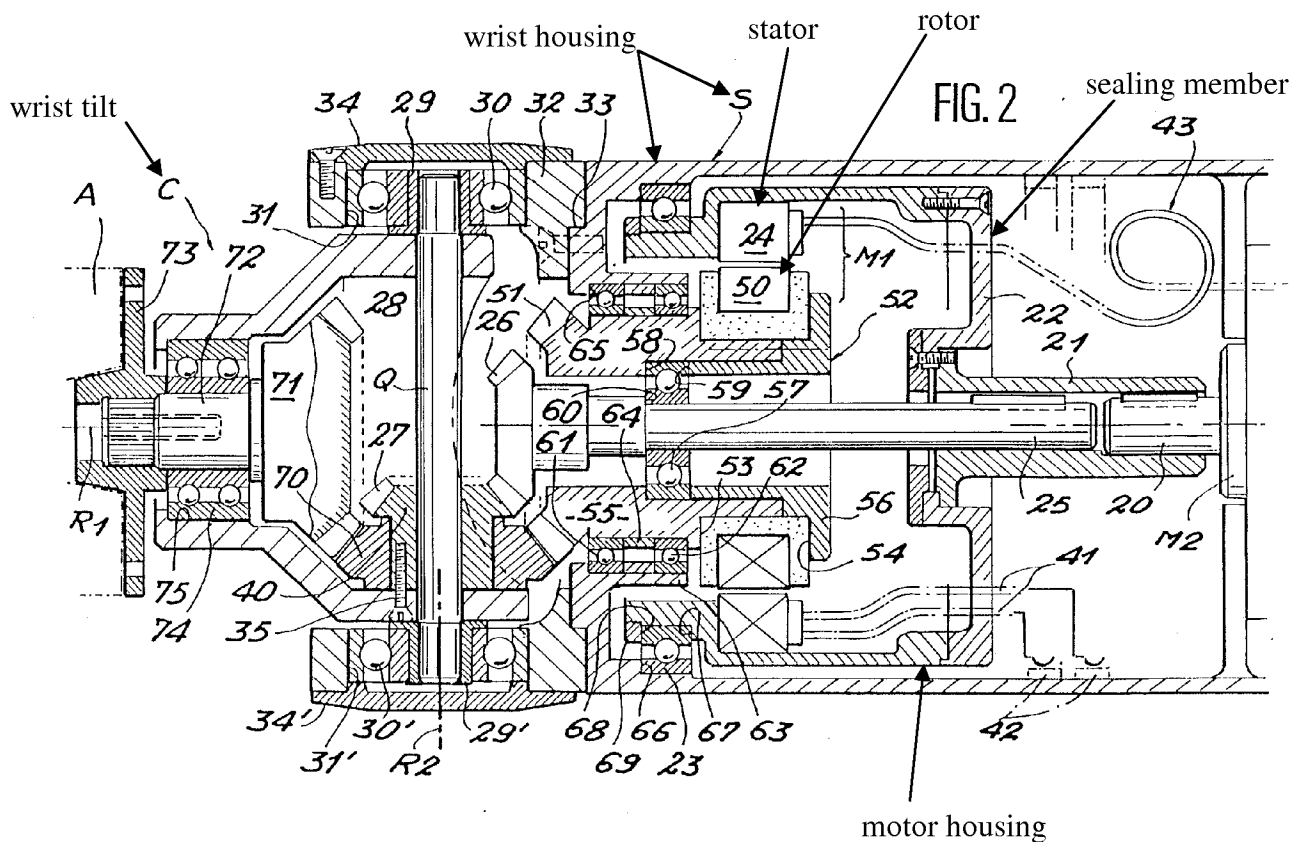
Claims 1-5, 7-9, and 11-22 are pending in this application. Applicants have amended claims 1 and 18 to clarify the claimed invention. Applicants respectfully request favorable reconsideration of this application.

Applicants have amended claims 1 and 18 to return the language of the claims to the original language that described the tilt as including the motor.

The Examiner rejected claims 1-5, 7-9 and 11-22 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as being anticipated by U.S. patent 4,900,997 to Durand et al.

Durand et al. does not disclose the invention recited in claim 1 since, among other things, Durand et al. does not disclose a robot wrist that includes a wrist housing and a wrist tilt part journalled at the wrist housing, where the wrist tilt includes a drive unit including a motor with a motor housing, the motor housing including a shell part designed to connect the tilt to the wrist housing. Such a structure permits a reduction in the size and weight of the robot wrist. Durand does not disclose such a structure. Along these lines, Durand does not disclose directly connecting a shell part of a motor housing that connects a wrist tilt to the wrist housing. In fact, the motor housing is not connected to the tilt at all in the structure disclosed by Durand. Additionally, the motor housing is not connected to the wrist housing either. The only real "connection" between these two structures is the bearing 23.

Furthermore, Durand does not disclose a motor housing that surrounds a stator. Rather, Durand discloses a wide opening in the motor housing facing the tilt. This is illustrated in Fig. 2, toward the left-hand side. Fig. 2 is reproduced below with elements of the structure identified.



In view of the above, Durand et al. does not disclose all elements of the invention recited in claims 1-5, 7-9, and 11-22. Since Durand et al. does not disclose all elements of the invention recited in claims 1-5, 7-9, and 11-22, the invention recited in claims 1-5, 7-9, and 11-22 is not properly rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b). For an anticipation rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) no difference may exist between the claimed invention and the reference disclosure. *See Scripps Clinic and Research Foundation v. Genentech, Inc.*, 18 U.S.P.Q. 841 (C.A.F.C. 1984).

Along these lines, anticipation requires the disclosure, in a cited reference, of each and every recitation, as set forth in the claims. *See Hodosh v. Block Drug Co.*, 229 U.S.P.Q. 182 (Fed. Cir. 1986); *Titanium Metals Corp. v. Banner*, 227 U.S.P.Q. 773 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *Orthokinetics, Inc. v. Safety Travel Chairs, Inc.*, 1 U.S.P.Q.2d 1081 (Fed. Cir. 1986); and *Akzo N.V. v. U.S. International Trade Commissioner*, 1 U.S.P.Q.2d 1081 (Fed. Cir. 1986).

In view of the above, the reference relied upon in the office action does not disclose patentable features of the claimed invention. Therefore, the reference relied upon in the office action does not anticipate the claimed invention. Accordingly, Applicants respectfully request withdrawal of the rejection based upon the cited reference. In conclusion, Applicants respectfully request favorable reconsideration of this case and early issuance of the Notice of Allowance.

If an interview would advance the prosecution of this case, Applicants urge the Examiner to contact the undersigned at the telephone number listed below. The undersigned authorizes the Commissioner to charge fee insufficiency and credit overpayment associated with this communication to Deposit Account No. 22-0261.

Respectfully submitted,

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